prejudice. Having reviewed the memoranda, declarations, and exhibits submitted by the parties, the Court finds that the WSSA claims do not appear to be futile on the current record. Defendants' attack on the viability of plaintiff's state securities claim raises contract interpretation and/or factual issues that cannot be resolved in the context of this motion to amend. The Court also finds that plaintiff's unexplained delay in asserting its WSSA claims has not prejudiced defendants. Bowles v. Reade, 198 F.3d 752, 758 (9th Cir. 1999) (undue delay be itself is insufficient to justify denying a motion to amend). Defendants' vague assertions that they and their insurers would have acted differently had they known a WSSA claim would be raised does not establish prejudice: the Court is left to guess what defendants would have done differently or why they could not take necessary actions at this point in the litigation. Nor does the fact that defendants will have to respond to a new claim give rise to prejudice in the context of Rule 15: motions to amend generally involve the assertion of new claims and are permitted as long as defendants have a fair opportunity to respond. Such is the case here. For all of the foregoing reasons, plaintiff's motion to amend its complaint is

GRANTED. Plaintiff shall file and serve within ten days of the date of this Order a signed amended complaint substantially in the form of Appendix A to its motion.

DATED this 10th day of January, 2006.

MWS Casnik United States District Judge

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Defendants do not object to the additional factual allegations contained in the proposed amended complaint.